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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PARK SITE
IS CHOSENCommittee Asks
Bids for the
Filling.WILL THEN BE
READY TO ACTKing Street Plot Is Said to Have
Been Selected by the
Sub-Committee.

WHILE the sub-committee of the McKinley memorial committee does not go further now than to ask for bids for the filling of the proposed park at the end of King street, just beyond the line of McCully street, so that there may be reported to the full committee the ultimate cost of the preparation of the grounds, it is understood that in the event of the securing of bids at a fair figure, the committee will recommend the purchase of the site from the Bishop estate, and its immediate construction into the pleasure ground which has been decided upon as the proper form for the memorial.

The sub-committee, composed of Governor Cooper, C. M. Cooke and J. A. McCandless, met yesterday morning in the office of Mr. Cooke and took up for consideration the proffer of the Bishop estate to sell the plot which has appealed most forcibly to the members as the proper site. There are in the lot which has been tentatively decided upon ten acres of land. This gives the size of plot which is needed for the playgrounds, but on the King street side the lines as preliminarily placed are not of sufficient length and the outcome may be that the committee will decide upon a lot which will comprise nearly twelve acres. This land is offered to the committee for \$350 an acre.

The surface of the lots included in the proposed site is very much broken and the lava rocks are in evidence all over the place. There is a small growth of algaroba on the grounds, but it is very small. The tract will have to be liberally filled in before it can be hoped that there will be rendered a suitable surface for the uses to which it is to be put. The plan is to have the filling made to a height of one foot above the present normal level of the ground, as shown by the contour maps of the Department of Public Works, made for the consideration of the committee.

The estimates are that to accomplish this there will have to be 22,000 cubic yards of earth and rock put into the plot. According to some estimates this will add to the cost of the ground about \$7500, making the entire cost of the ten-acre plot \$11,000. This would give a perfectly level field, which would mean only a small expense to convert into the various kinds of fields for sports, which it is designed to have in the space. The question of securing bids for the filling has been placed in the hands of J. A. McCandless, who will see that there is an opportunity given for the submission of figures at once. When these are in there is to be held a meeting of the whole committee for the purpose of decision as to the purchase of the ground.

The proposed park is within easy reach of all cars, being about half a block from Beretania street and about the same distance from the proposed Waikiki line of the Rapid Transit road, which corporation has promised to extend a spur track right up to the grounds when they are completed.

FIRE ON TOP OF
YOUNG BLOCK

A slight blaze on the roof of the Hotel street wing of the Young block brought out the fire department at 7:45 o'clock last evening, although when the apparatus reached the base of the great stone building there was no need of its services. Just as the chemical dashed up and the men sprang to the ground some one bawled out from the projecting cornice, six stories above:

"Fire's out; everything's O. K."

About 7:30 the watchman thought he saw a tongue of flame on the upper floor, or the reflection of something on fire. A carpenter started skywards to find out, when another man thought it was time for the fire department to come out for exercise. The alarm was turned in from box 21.

The carpenter found that a plumber's soldering pot was the cause of the trouble.

FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE VICTIMS
OF THE VOLCANO AT ST. PIERREThings Are Growing
Worse Instead of
Better.

FORTY thousand human lives are believed to have been lost by the volcanic eruptions in the French West Indies. St. Pierre, the principal city of Martinique, the gem of the Windward Islands, has been blotted out under the storm of fire and the avalanches of molten rock and ashes. With a population of upward of twenty-five thousand persons, the city has been destroyed and survivors are reported to number less than two score, nearly all of them burned, wounded and suffering awful tortures. The loss of life in Morne Rouge and other neighboring towns and parishes, it is feared, will swell the death list to the appalling total of forty thousand. No such calamity has been chronicled in recent times. For anything approximating a parallel in horror one must hark back to the fate of the cities of the plain, or to the doom of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Even under that historic outpouring from Vesuvius the loss of life was probably not so great as that which occurred on Thursday in the sun-kissed little island of the Caribbean.

SHOWER OF DEATH.

Mont Pelée, a great volcano long ago believed to be extinct, suddenly awoke from the sleep of many years. Out of the mouth of the treacherous crater, around which nestled the summer villas and pretty homes of the wealthier of the French West Indian residents, suddenly belched smoke and flame. Then, like the discharge from a Titanic gun, the whole crest of the mountain leaped thousands of feet into the air and from the awful caldron's mouth poured down showers of fire, swallow-

(Continued on Page 2.)



MARTINIQUE—THE STRICKEN CITY.

DEATH OF THOUSANDS BY
EARTHQUAKE IN GUATEMALA

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 10.—In a letter to the presidency of the Mormon church, dated April 23, from Paul Henning, elder and representative of the church in Guatemala, further details are given of the disastrous earthquakes in that country. "The whole northwestern region," says Mr. Henning, "one of the richest in Central America, is in ruins. On the evening of the 18th (April) about twenty minutes after 8 o'clock, the first shock was felt. This lasted from thirty to forty seconds and caused the wildest panic. There was no loss of life in Guatemala City, and the property dam-

age was less than at first feared, though walls were cracked all over the city and many old houses were tumbled in ruins. Ever since then the shocks have continued with more or less violence. The worst damage was done in the city of Quezaltenango, the second largest in the country. Here it is estimated from five thousand to six thousand people were killed. At the time of the first shock a violent thunder and rain storm was raging. The electric lighting plant of the city had been disabled, and when the people, panic-stricken by the rumbling and shaking of the earthquake, rushed from their

houses, it was only to meet death. Stumbling and falling in the narrow, winding streets, in total darkness, save when the lightning lit up the crumbling city with an unearthly glare, the people died by thousands under the falling walls, while other thousands were caught like rats, only to die of suffocation or drowning. The quaking and rain kept up continually for three days. This made it almost impossible to do any effective relief work, and as a consequence, now that the hot weather again prevails, the stench from the thousands of bodies buried in the ruins is unbearable and fears are entertained of an epidemic. Hundreds of bodies probably never will be recovered."

Just before the passage of the Arizona Statehood bill, Delegate Mark Smith, who has been fighting it for a dozen years, had a rush of blood to the head and narrowly escaped apoplexy.

TO SAVE
THE BILLCarter's Action on
Apportionment
Measure.THE FIRE CLAIMS
DISCUSSIONW. O. Smith, F. M. Hatch and J.
G. Pratt Make Statements to
the Committee.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—Having held conferences with some of the leading Senators, since my last letter of two or three days ago, Mr. George H. Carter has decided to acquiesce in the passage of the apportionment bill agreed upon by the House. When he talked with me last Saturday, May 3, he declared that he proposed to make a fight. That evening he had a talk with Senator Foraker, chairman of the Philippines Committee, and, after still other consultations, it seemed advisable to allow the House apportionment bill to become a law.

The view taken was that if Mr. Carter should press his fight in the Senate and win, as he believes he might be able to do, there would still be danger ahead. The matter would have to go into conference and delay on the part of the conferees might continue up to the time that Congress adjourns. It would not be improbable at all that Congress would adjourn without taking any action on the apportionment, which would be regarded as very unfortunate for the Islands. This contingency and the fact that the session of Congress may come to an end by the first of June, although it is generally expected that it will continue up to the first of July, influenced Mr. Carter to abstain from a fight.

Accordingly he has written a letter which Senator Foraker received today, announcing that he withdrew his opposition to the House bill. I have been unable today to secure a copy of the communication but am reliably informed that it contains chiefly an announcement that for fear of hazarding the enactment of a law on the subject, Mr. Carter preferred to acquiesce in the kind of measure passed by the House, that he had informed Mr. Edgar Cayless to that effect, and hoped the Senate would promptly pass the bill. There is apparently no doubt now that the bill will be passed by Senate before a long time has elapsed. Mr. Carter left Washington Sunday evening, yesterday, for New York, and will go thence to Rochester. It is understood that he does not intend to sail for Honolulu for a few weeks yet.

The committee of the Senate on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico met this morning and heard several Hawaiian people in Washington. Mr. J. G. Pratt of Honolulu made a statement, as did Mr. W. O. Smith and Mr. F. M. Hatch. They gave a very succinct statement of the origin of the present claims so that the committee gained a clear comprehension on the subject.

Following that the committee took up ditch bill again. Mr. Tuttle, who began a hearing one week ago, resumed his statement and outlined the reasons for his opposition to the bill. At the close of that Mr. McCrosson asked him a few questions and the committee adjourned.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

PEACE ASSURED
IN SOUTH AFRICA

LISBON, May 10.—A dispatch received here from Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa, says that peace in South Africa is certain to result from the conference of the Boer leaders to be held at Vereeniging, Transvaal, May 15th. It is said the dispatch continues that peace will be officially proclaimed May 20th. Preparations are afoot for general rejoicings.

After having met the burghers in the field and explained to them the British terms the Boer leaders were to meet at Vereeniging and reach a final decision on the subject of peace.

A dispatch from London, dated May 2, said it was officially asserted that after their conference at Vereeniging the Boer leaders would proceed to Pretoria and announce to Lord Kitchener the decision in regard to the peace terms they were

Congress may appropriate \$100,000 for Martinique relief.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK

CAPTAIN JOHNSON,
WHO, WITH HIS
COMPANY WON
LAURELS AT
THE DRILL.THE SEASON'S TENNIS
CHAMPION.FRED CHURCH AND JACK ATKINSON
ON THEIR HORSELESS CARRIAGE,
JUST BEFORE THEY SCAMPERED TO
GRIEF.THE TRANSPORT BUREAU
SOLDIER, AN UNWELCOME
VISITOR.A LANDING PLACE
FOR THE CABLE IS
STILL BEING
LOOKED FOR.